AUG 27 1967

The People's Korea

No. 336 EVERY WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1967 (1961年8月22日第三種郵便物認可) ✶ Price 15 yen (5 cents)

Premier Kim Il Sung Receives DRV Gov't Economic Delegation

Premier Kim Il Sung received on Aug. 8 the government economic delegation of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and had a friendly talk with its members.

PYONGYANG, Aug. 8 (KCNA)—Premier Kim Il Sung today received the visiting government economic delegation of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

Present on the occasion were delegation leader Le Thanh Nghi, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers' Party and vice Premier of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and vice-leader of the delegation Le Thiet Hung, DRV Ambassador to Korea.

Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK was present there.

Agreements on Free Military and Economic Aid Between DPRK and DRV Gov'ts Signed

PYONGYANG, Aug. 11 (KCNA)—Talks were held recently in Pyongyang between the government economic delegations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

Following the talks held in an atmosphere of militant friendship, solidarity and cooperation, agreements on free military aid from the DPRK Government to the DRV Government, an agreement on free economic aid from the former to the latter and an agreement on commodity exchange and payments between the two Governments for 1968 were signed today.

Premier Kim Il Sung Receives Cambodian Foreign Minister

Premier Kim Il Sung received on Aug. 11 the Foreign Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia and his wife, staying in Korea.

Premier Kim Il Sung received on Aug. 11 Prince Norodom Phurissara, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Cambodia, and his wife now staying in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present on the occasion were Samrith Sath, Cambodian Ambassador to Korea, and his wife and Yok Lan Vat Ho, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

Also present were Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly; and Pak Sung Chul, vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, and his wife.

Premier Kim Il Sung had a friendly talk with the guests.

The Cambodian Foreign Minister and his wife arrived in Pyongyang on a visit to Korea on the morning of Aug. 4, at the invitation of vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Pak Sung Chul and his wife.

DPRK Red Cross Society Chairman Declares Japan's Decision Null and Void

PYONGYANG, Aug. 14 (KCNA)—Pak Shin Duk, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Red Cross Society, issued on Aug. 13 a statement, declaring: We will never recognize the illegal "decision" of the Japanese authorities to unilaterally abrogate the existing repatriation agreement and will fight to the end to receive to the last one the compatriots desirous of returning home and enable them to lead a happy life in the warm bosom of the fatherland.

He denounced the Japanese authorities which have not withdrawn their unilateral, illegal "decision" to abrogate the existing repatriation agreement as of Nov. 12 and committed the high-handed, unlawful act of terminating the acceptance of repatriation applications on Aug. 12 and closing all the reception offices of applications at the city, town and village authorities all over Japan.

This vicious criminal act of the Japanese authorities on the eve of the working-level talks for extending the existing repatriation agreement without amendment is a perfidious act running counter to international faith, an infringement upon the democratic, national rights of Korean citizens in Japan and a naked expression of their hostile policy against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Merging his voice with the entire Korean people, he scathingly denounced with surging indignation the Japanese authorities for their scheme to abrogate the repatriation agreement.

He continued:

The Korean citizens in Japan are not the Korean people in the past who had no country of their own. They are legitimate overseas citizens of their glorious fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which is led by Premier Kim Il Sung, respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people.

Today the Koreans in Japan regard it as boundless honour, happiness and pride to live in the age of the Korean Workers' Party under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, great leader of our people.

The entire Koreans in Japan are burning with the desire to return to the bosom of their fatherland where lives Premier Kim Il Sung, respected and beloved leader, whom they always long for in the their minds, and no one can suppress this ardent aspiration.

Noting that at present there are over 10,000 Koreans in Japan who have already applied for repatriation and the number is steadily increasing, he said: Under this condition, there is no reason or ground whatsoever to stop half way the repatriation operation under the existing repatriation agreement.

The Japanese authorities must consent to extending without amendment the existing repatriation agreement which is most suitable to the conditions of Koreans in Japan and carry out repatriation operation to the end with the sense of responsibility.

The Korean people will never tolerate the brazen-faced, mean act of the Japanese militarists who are using the repatriation, a humanitarian work, as a lever in their political bargaining to achieve their aggressive end.

The Japanese authorities must give up the absurd machination to unilaterally abrogate the repatriation agreement, comply at an earlier date with holding the working-level talks between the Red Cross Societies of Korea and Japan for extending the repatriation agreement without amendment and agree to our just proposal for extending the existing agreement without amendment.

In conclusion, he declared: The burning desire of the Korean compatriots to return to the bosom of the fatherland where lives Premier Kim Il Sung, respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, will be realized continuously.

At Press Conference

Chairman Han Duk Su Demands Extension of Agreement

Han Duk Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGRYUN), on Aug. 12 gave a press conference, in connection with the Japanese Government's decision to abrogate the existing Agreement on the Repatriation of Koreans in Japan to their home country, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, as from Nov. 12 of this year, and to close the office of the Japan Red Cross for the registration of Korean applicants for repatriation, as from Aug. 13 of this year.

Also present at the press conference were Li Kye Baik, Chairman of the Measure Committee for Koreans' Repatriation under the CHONGRYUN Central Standing Committee, and many other members of the Central Standing Committee.

Present on the occasion were a TASS News Agency correspondent in Tokyo, and reporters of influential Japanese newspapers such as the Asahi, Mainichi and the Sankei; and a reporter of the Kyodo News Agency, as well as many radio reporters from the Nihon Hoso Kyokai (NHK), the Nihon Kyoiku Television (NET) and of the Fuji Broadcasting System.

At the press interview, a statement issued that day by the CHONGRYUN Central Standing Committee was read. Then, questions regarding the circumstances attending the Koreans' repatriation work were put by reporters present.

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Chairman Han Duk Su Demands .....

(Continued from page 1)

Speaking in reply to these questions, Chairman Han Duk Su said that the Japanese Government should immediately put an end to its scheme to utilize the repatriation agreement for unjust political purposes, and demanded that it extend the present repatriation agreement without any amendment, so that the Koreans' right to repatriation might fully be guaranteed.

The statement read on that occasion reads as follows:

Chairman Han Duk Su of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan on Aug. 12 gave a press conference, in connection with the Japanese Government's decision to unilaterally abrogate the present repatriation agreement.

CHONGRYUN Leaders Demands Extension of Repatriation Agreement

Li Kye Baik, Chairman of the Measure Committee for Koreans' Repatriation under the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGRYUN), and Yun Sang Chul, Director of the External Affairs Department of the CHONGRYUN CSC, visited on Aug. 10 the Japanese Prime Minister's official residence and met with Toshio Kimura, Director of Cabinet Secretariat.

In this interview, the visitors exposed the absurdity of the statement made by the Japanese Foreign Minister on Aug. 9 to the effect that "the Japanese Government has decided to abrogate the Koreans' repatriation agreement as from Nov. 12 of this year, and not to receive applications for repatriation from Aug. 12 and thereafter."

The Foreign Minister's statement was made when he recently held talks with the visiting South Korean "vice-Prime Minister."

The Korean representatives demanded that the Japanese Government extend unconditionally the current repatriation agreement, saying that "the Foreign Minister's statement revealed the Japanese Government's sinister aim to utilize the humanitarian repatriation work for political purposes, or as a lever in its bargainings with the puppet Pak Jung Hi regime in South Korea."

"The statement is a serious challenge to the Korean and Japanese people who demand the unamended extension of the present repatriation agreement," the representatives stated.

Statement Issued by CHONGRYUN CSC

A grave obstacle is confronting the repatriation work for Korean citizens in Japan, which has been smoothly carried out in the past eight years.

After making a fait accompli their "decision" on scrapping the present repatriation agreement as of November 12 this year, the Japanese authorities are persisting in refusing to receive applications for repatriation from Aug. 12 and shutting down the application offices.

The Japanese authorities clamour that the repatriation of Koreans in Japan will be handled at the "immigration office of the Justice Ministry as ordinary foreigners."

Since diplomatic relations are not yet normalized between Korea and Japan and all the more because of unjust measures of the Japanese authorities, Korean residents in Japan have been prevented from travelling to and from their fatherland for 22 years up to now since the Liberation and detained in this country, and remain in the same condition as before.

The Japanese authorities are shamelessly trying to mislead public opinion by saying that "they will treat Koreans in Japan as ordinary foreigners."

In the name of the 600,000 Korean citizens in Japan, the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGRYUN) resolutely and bitterly condemns with burning national indignation these machinations of the Japanese authorities to destroy the repatriation operation.

We here solemnly declare that we will never approve the moves of the Japanese Government to unilaterally scrap the repatriation agreement concluded between the Red Cross organizations of Korea and Japan.

As is already known, the Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Nationals in Japan, based on the principle of the Red Cross, including freedom of choice of residence, and humanitarianism, was concluded in August, 1959, between the Red Cross Societies of Korea and Japan.

In 1958 when the Korean citizens in Japan launched a mass movement for repatriation, the Kishi Government of Japan would not approve the repatriation of Koreans here because of her political bargainings with the Syngman Rhee clique.

However, under heavy pressure from broad sections of the public which demanded a halt to the abuse of the humanitarian question for a political aim, the Kishi Government had no alternative but to approve the repatriation of Korean people in this country to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

As a result, the repatriation ships have shuttled on 151 occasions between Chongjin and Niigata for the past eight years, sending over 88,000 Koreans here to be embraced by their fatherland.

The past eight years' operation has proved the validity and reasonableness of the repatriation agreement beyond dispute. There is not reason nor ground for scrapping the repatriation agreement, at a time when Koreans wishing to be repatriated to their homeland are continuously increasing in number.

Despite this, the Sato Government is going to terminate the repatriation work and openly destroy the repatriation agreement.

This clearly shows that today the Sato Government is flagrantly violating international law and international practices, principles of humanitarianism and fundamental human rights, for her political dealings with the Pak Jung Hi clique.

As is already revealed to the world, the Sato Government of Japan has been further stepping up her hostile policy toward the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people since the conclusion of the criminal "ROK-Japan Treaty."

The Japanese Government is not only suppressing the democratic, national rights of Korean people in Japan and imposing puppet "ROK nationality" on them in violation of the principles of international law, but also attempting to destroy the repatriation work which has continued for eight years.

Who can tolerate such an unjust measure of the Sato Government of Japan if he loves justice and humanitarianism and has conscience as a human being?

In the so-called "South Korea-Japan joint communique" announced on Aug. 11, the Sato Government of Japan promised again the Pak Jung Hi clique that "she will terminate the current repatriation agreement as of Nov. 12."

This once again lays bare that the Japanese Government is sacrificing the question concerning the human rights of Korean people and humanitarianism for her filthy political bargainings with Pak Jung Hi and company.

The Japanese Government is even arguing that "the repatriation work has already served its principal purpose." The Koreans who have already filed their applications for repatriation with the application offices of the Japan Red Cross, surpass 10,000 in number and the applicants for repatriation are increasing in number as days go by. On what ground can the Japanese authorities produce such an unpardonable pretext?

The Koreans in Japan are those who were forcibly brought here by the Japanese imperialists in the past and are their children. Their life is today brought under more unstable conditions because of the policy of national discrimination and suppression followed by the Japanese authorities.

What an unpardonable and intolerable act it is as the Japanese authorities are not only rather suppressing than guarantee the democratic, national rights of Koreans in Japan but is trying to block the road of repatriation for them!

No force can frustrate the sacred national right of Korean people here to bid farewell to their past bitter life in a foreign land and return to the bosom of the fatherland where Premier Kim Il Sung, their respected and beloved leader, is. Their right to repatriation is also a pressing matter of humanitarianism.

For this very reason, broad sections of the Japanese people and the fair-minded people of the world are actively supporting the struggle of Korean people here in this country who are struggling to oppose the unjustifiable measures of the Japanese authorities and safeguard their right to repatriation.

Various political parties and social organizations and people of various strata in Japan are coming out with a strong demand that the Sato Government of Japan extend the repatriation agreement unconditionally.

One hundred and seventy-three local assemblies including Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto and Niigata prefectural and municipal assemblies adopted resolutions, demanding guarantee of the right of Koreans to repatriation.

The Japanese Government cannot expect to absolve herself from her legal and moral responsibility of ensuring for Koreans in Japan the right to return home in view of the historical circumstances and in the light of the principles of humanitarianism.

We strongly demand that the Japanese authorities immediately stop machinating to destroy the repatriation work for a political purpose, extend the present repatriation agreement without any amendment and continuously guarantee the right of Koreans in this country to repatriation.

Should the Japanese authorities persistently continue to machinate to foil the repatriation work for their political dealings with the Pak Jung Hi clique, they could not escape from bitter condemnation by the peoples of Korea and Japan and by the fair public opinion of the world, and would have to bear full responsibility for any consequences that may arise from it.

August 12, 1967

Central Standing Committee of
General Association of Korean
Residents in Japan

40 Million Korean People Greet 22nd Liberation Day

Twenty-two years have elapsed since Korea was liberated from the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism on Aug. 15 of 1945. Korea's liberation marked a turning-point in the history of the country.

Greeting the 22nd August 15 Liberation Day, the Korean people keenly feel the happiness of being able to live in an era of prosperity, truly unprecedented in their history. The happiness which their hearts are filled with today is unthinkable apart from the wise leadership of their respected and beloved leader Premier Kim Il Sung.

Though living in an alien country, far from their dear fatherland, Korean people in Japan are also sharing this feeling of happiness with their compatriots in their home country. Today, they are the overseas citizens of a liberated country and are living as proudly as their fellow-countrymen in their native land. And for all this, they feel boundless gratitude to their fatherland and leader.

Indeed, these 22 years have been a period of really tremendous social reforms in the history of the Korean people. These social reforms have been achieved in the northern half of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (the DPRK), under the wise guidance of Premier Kim Il Sung.

The newly established system of socialism in the northern part of Korea made it possible for the people to free themselves once and for all from all forms of exploitation and poverty. Thus, the face of the country has completely changed.

Before the Liberation, Korea was a backward colony. Today, however, she has been converted into a socialist industrial-agricultural country in a short span of time, with firm foundations for an independent national economy. Statements of admiration at the results that had been achieved by the Korean people, made by many foreign delegates who were invited to celebrate May Day this year in the DPRK, are proof of this. They unanimously stressed that these achievements were "miraculous."

Thanks to a yearly and continuous growth in the gross production of both industry and agriculture, people's living, material and cultural, has been remarkably improved.

Rallied monolithically around the Korean Workers' Party and Premier Kim Il Sung, their respected and beloved leader, the entire Korean people, who don't know how to express their today's happiness, are continuously putting spurs to their winged-horses, "Chullimas," to advance toward an ever greater upsurge in socialist construction.

EDITORIAL

All the successes that the Korean people have achieved during the past 22 years are attributed to the wise leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung. At the same time, all these successes are the fruition of the line of independency consistently followed by the Korean Workers' Party headed by Marshal Kim Il Sung. The Korean Workers' Party's line of independency is based on the ideas of *jooche* (national identity) that the Korean revolution must be accomplished successfully by the Korean people themselves, by most correctly and creatively applying the principles of Marxism-Leninism to the concrete realities of Korea.

Now, turn your eyes to the realities of South Korea, and you will find them presenting sharp contrasts to those of North Korea. Though liberated on the same day and at the same time as their compatriots in the northern half, South Korean people find themselves in an indescribably miserable situation today, and this situation is being changed into an increasingly more wretched plight as the days go by.

It is already long since the national economy of South Korea was completely destroyed, and social unrest there is mounting higher with every passing day. The cause of all this lies nowhere else but in the fact that Korea still remains divided owing to the forcible occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism.

While using the so-called "aid" to South Korea as a lever for their strengthened colonialism in the country and as a means of more ruthlessly plundering and exploiting the people there for the past two decades, the U.S. imperialists have turned South Korea into an advance base from which to launch aggression against Asian countries.

Particularly since the conclusion of the criminal "South Korea-Japan Treaty" in 1965, the U.S. imperialists have been multiplying their efforts to help Japanese militarists promote their inroads into South Korea, and been pressuring the South Korean puppets to send increasingly larger numbers of South Korean youths and the middle-aged to the shambles of their war of aggression in Vietnam.

Obviously with a view to unleashing another Korean war, the U.S. imperialists are stepping up war preparations in South Korea, while strengthening fascistic suppression of South Korean people and stirring up more and more frantic "anti-communist" rackets there.

The Day of August 15 has come around to the Korean people 22 times, and yet Korea's unification has not been realized. This is a truly heart-rending matter to us. The more is prolonged the stay of the U.S. aggressive troops in South Korea, already trampled under the dirty boots of U.S. imperialists for these 22 years, the stronger the Korean people's hatred for their inveterate enemy, U.S. imperialism, will be.

At the Korean Workers' Party Conference in October of last year, Premier Kim Il Sung presented the programmatic task of promoting economic construction and national defense buildup and of liberating the southern half of our divided fatherland, so that national unification, the unanimous and supreme aspiration of all the 40 million Korean people, may be materialized in our generation.

In order to achieve this supreme national task, the people in the northern half of Korea have already succeeded in transforming their country into a huge fortress, impregnable enough to be capable of beating any imperialist aggression, while continuously making efforts for the introduction of all and every innovation into production and for a higher upswing in socialist construction.

On the other hand, South Korean people's struggles for their right to existence and for freedom and democracy, are also developing steadily more vigorously even in spite of daily growing fascistic suppression by their enemies, the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique.

Premier Kim Il Sung's call for an early realization of Korea's unification came also to the 600,000 Korean people in Japan as a strong inspiration, who, upholding the decision adopted by the recent 8th Congress of CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan,) have risen up concertedly for the fulfilment of this decision.

It is now high time the U.S. imperialists drew lessons from their crushing defeat in the Korean War, as well as from the surrender of the Japanese imperialists in the Pacific War, lessons which they have so far failed to learn.

The only thing that will result from the failure of the U.S. imperialists to understand the will of the Korean people and from their prolonged stay in South Korea, will be their inevitable isolation abroad.

"The U.S. imperialists, get out of South Korea immediately!"—this is the common slogan of the 40 million Korean people.

Korean People Keeping Up Struggles for Right to Repatriation

Koreans' movements to petition for the unamended extension of their repatriation agreement recently reached their climax. On Aug. 11, some 800 Korean representatives from Kanagawa and Tochigi Prefectures, as well as from the Santama districts, visited the Japanese authorities concerned.

The petitioners indignantly denounced the statement made earlier on Aug. 9 by Takeo Miki, Foreign Minister, who, in an interview with the visiting South Korean "vice-Prime Minister," said that "the Japanese Government has no intention to cancel its decision to abrogate the Koreans' repatriation agreement as from Nov. 12 of this year."

Several hundred armed policemen riding on tens of trucks were mobilized that day to prevent the petitioners from nearing the Government buildings.

Koreans' petition movements that day were joined in by several tens of Japanese representatives from the Headquarters of the Japan Express Trade Unions (Zennittsu), the All-Japan Poets Congress, Hosei and Tokyo Universities, as well as from many local assemblies and democratic mass organizations.

On the preceding day, some 800 representatives of the Koreans in Tokyo and in Chiba, Saitama, Shizuoka, Hiroshima and Nara Prefectures, came up to Tokyo and launched petition movements. Armed police were released to disperse the petitioners, who were threatened to be arrested, if they did not stop shouting slogans. Police took photographs of some of the petitioners.

Representatives elected from among the petitioners demanded an interview with competent officials of the Japanese authorities, but their demand was flatly turned down. Later, however, they were permitted to meet with Hideo Bo, Minister of Health and Welfare, and with some officials concerned of the Japan Red Cross.

Korean citizens in Tokyo and from Shizuoka, Hiroshima and Nara Prefectures demanding the unamended extension of the repatriation agreement (Aug. 10, in front of the Japan Red Cross)

In these interviews, Korean representatives handed piles of petitions written by applicants for repatriation living in their respective prefectures.

Similar petition campaigns were conducted also on Aug. 7, when a group of representatives of the Federation of Korean Merchants and Industrialists in Japan made a round of visits to the Government authorities concerned and demanded that the Japan Red Cross immediately agree to a proposal made on Aug. 5 by its DPRK counterpart to hold a working-level meeting in Moscow on Aug. 11, regarding the question of extending the existing repatriation agreement. Also that day, some 3,000 Koreans in the Tokyo Metropolis launched a large-scale motorcade to appeal for support for their campaigns and unfolded signature-collecting campaigns in 56 places of Tokyo. Mobilized in this motorcade that day were some 520 cars.

Consolidated Democratic Base for Unification

Twenty-two years have passed since the Korean people were liberated from the yoke of Japanese imperialism in 1945.

During this period Korea has been divided into two owing to the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and still remains so.

The daily developing prosperous socialist system in the northern half of the country and a famine-, poverty-stricken and terror-ruled colonial society in South Korea—these sharp contrasts constitute the present-day Korea.

Today, the 40 million Korean people are rising for the unification of their fatherland.

Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party headed by Marshal Kim Il Sung, the Korean people have worked hard to build a firm self-supporting national economy with advanced industry and agriculture in the northern half of Korea in the past 22 years since their liberation from colonial rule by the Japanese imperialists. As a result, they have now a reliable base for the Korean revolution in the northern half, by building an independent revolutionary force strong enough to further develop the revolution.

In the course of implementing the Seven-Year Plan (1961-67) (now extended until 1970 for a new created situation) which is a decisive stage in socialist construction, remarkable results have been achieved in building the material and technological foundation for socialism and raising the living standard of the people to a higher level.

In heavy industry, machine-building industry showed a 2.7-fold growth in production during this period, and the iron works, steel works and refineries in the country increased their production, together with installation of new facilities. Chemical industry also made a big advance.

Light industry too made a notable development during the same period. From 1961 to 65, textile industry recorded a two-fold increase in production, foodstuffs a 1.24-fold increase, and goods for cultural life and household appliances a three-fold increase.

Furthermore, during this period, over 300 large-scale plants and workshops and more than 2,300 medium- and small-size factories and workshops have been newly constructed.

The total industrial production showed an annual average growth of 34.8 per cent during the 10 year period (from 1954 to 1963) after the Korean War, and in 1965 was 12 times that in 1945 and registered a 15-fold increase over 1945.

As for agriculture, during the period (1961-65) and area of about 144,000 *jungbo* was newly brought under cultivation and in 1965 grain output increased by 19 per cent over 1960.

The ideological revolution, cultural revolution and technical revolution are now successfully being carried out in the course of implementing "Theses on Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country" submitted by Premier Kim Il Sung in 1964. Following the abolition of the agricultural tax in kind in 1966, basic construction is now in progress in the countryside, financed by the State.

The living conditions of the people were further improved due to remarkable developments made in the national economy, with the national income in 1965 showing a 1.6-fold increase over 1960.

Since October last year mother-workers with more than three children under the age of 13 have been able to get an eight-hour workday salary while working six hours a day and five days a week. In April this year a nine-year universal compulsory technical education system was enforced across the country with the result that all the children from 7 to 16 have been able to receive education free of charge.

The self-supporting national economy firmly founded in the northern half of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a big material guarantee for accomplishing national unification and will play a vital role in speedily rehabilitating the South Korean economy after the unification of the country.

Upholding the decision of the Conference of the Korean Workers' Party on development of the economy and simultaneous strengthening of national defence potential, today the working people in the northern half, resolutely waging continued innovation struggles, are continuously advancing in the spirit of Chullima, and effecting a new revolutionary upsurge. The Kim Chaik Iron Works as of June 28 registered a 130 per cent increase and a 117.2 per cent advance in the production of pig iron and steel, respectively.

The working people in the northern half are working hard to support not only themselves but also their South Korean brothers who are now bitterly languishing under the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism.

Increasing production and reducing cost, factory workers in the North are preparing to construct factories in various parts of South Korea when the unification of Korea is achieved.

By setting up "Unification Fields," farmers are boosting grain output to send grains to South Korean people.

Workers in the Pyongyang Electric Locomotive Factory which fulfilled their 1966 production assignments by November last year, are convinced that the day is near when the train "Unification of Fatherland" can freely cross the DMZ and run as far as Pusan.

The iron and steel works constitute the strong backbone of the self-supporting national economy as reliable guarantee for unification of the country.

Workers at the Wonsan Shipyard already built and launched six fishing boats, named "Joomoonjin" to be sent to fishermen at Joomoonjin, a South Korean port city, and are busily engaged in building another three boats for them.

Moreover, workers in various parts of the country, upholding the teachings of Premier Kim Il Sung at the KWP Conference last October, are waging a resolute labour struggle to fulfil their production plans for this year before the 22nd anniversary of the KWP, with an ardent desire to save the South Korean people at the earliest date.

The Korean people are firmly consolidating the revolutionary base in the northern half politically, economically and militarily, safely defending the eastern post of the socialist camp and strengthening solidarity with the peoples of the world who are opposed to imperialism, thereby fully performing their internationalist duty.

Working people in the northern half of the Republic spend a happy holiday.

The Korean people are now doing everything within their power to assist the Vietnamese people in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and are prepared to dispatch volunteers to Vietnam at any time when they request. The Korean people are also actively endeavouring to facilitate anti-imperialist joint action and the formation of an anti-imperialist united front in support of the Vietnamese people.

In full support of the struggle of the Arab people, the Korean people offered free military assistance to the Syria Arab Republic and 5,000 tons of flour to the United Arab Republic free of charge.

The Korean people are doing their best for unity and cohesion of the socialist camp and deepening ties with the newly independent countries and peoples who are fighting against imperialism.

All these things are raising the international prestige of the DPRK Government.

All these brilliant results have been achieved thanks to the wise leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist movement.

Thus, the northern half of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has grown into an impregnable fortress, greatly inspiring the struggle of the South Korean people.

South Korea—U.S. Base for Asian Aggression

In South Korea, which, unlike North Korea is, under U.S. colonial rule, political crisis is steadily growing. Its national economy has long been completely destroyed, causing the people to live in an unprecedentedly wretched plight.

The preparations that the U.S. imperialists have been stepping up, particularly in recent years, in South Korea for a new war of aggression, are making it clearer that the country is no more than a mere military appendage to U.S. imperialism. The crisis of U.S. colonial rule in South Korea is becoming daily more serious.

According to the requirements of the U.S. policy of aggression against Asian countries, particularly against the northern half of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, first of all, the puppet South Korean military forces recently have been reinforced on a large scale, and, under the excuse of "modernizing" the military equipment of the "ROK National Defense Forces," weapons of various new types, including nuclear weapons and guided missiles, have continuously been introduced into South Korea. At the same time, airstrips, port facilities, roads for military use, have rapidly been expanded.

Parallel to the efforts in these directions, provocative military acts have frequently been committed by the U.S. forces against areas north of the military demarcation line. These military provocations, now almost a matter of routine occurence and conducted in a more undisguised way, included armed attacks and bullet-firings.

While continuously promoting their policy of consolidating South Korea as their military base, the U.S. imperialists are urging the Pak Jung Hi clique in South Korea to play a more positive role in the conspiracy to bring into existence an "anti-communist" military alliance in Asia, and are multiplying their efforts to start a full-fledged Asian invasion, with South Korea as a base.

Becoming increasingly bolder and more open, the U.S. plot for Asian invasion can be fully demonstrated by the fact that the above-mentioned "anti-communist" military alliance, with the U.S., "ROK" and Japan as its three main pillars, is virtually in existence—for whose formation the "ROK-Japan Treaty" has been utilized as a lever—and also by the fact that the Pak Jung Hi clique have already sent more than 50,000 of their armed forces to the Vietnamese front to help the U.S. imperialists in their war of aggression there.

The U.S. imperialists are desperately holding on to their brutal military dictatorship of fascism in South Korea, with an aim to strengthen further their colonial rule in the country and to impose their policy of war upon the South Korean people.

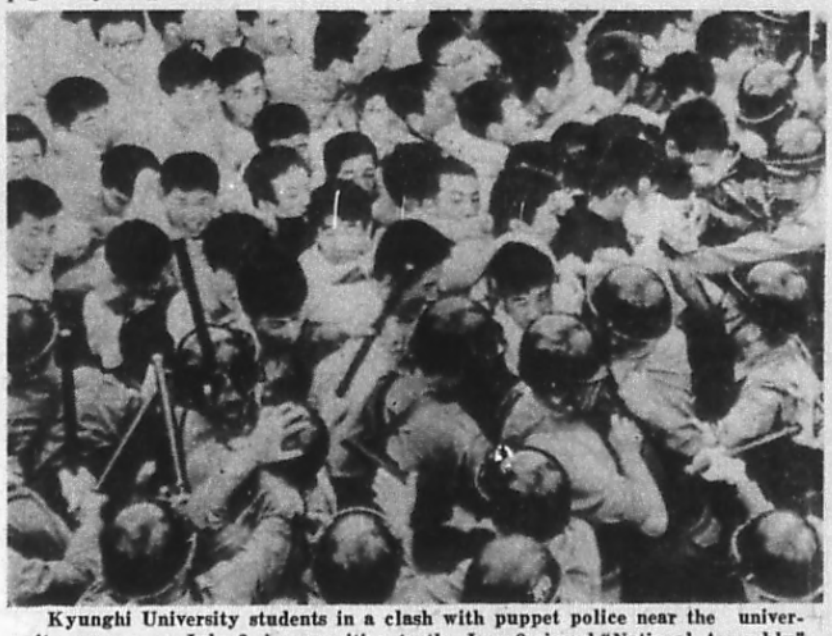
The "presidential" and "National Assembly" elections held in South Korea in this May and June, respectively, were unparalleled in the history of mankind. In order to help the Pak Jung Hi clique to win victory in the elections so that their prolonged term of power might be ensured, the U.S. imperialists resorted to all the conceivable vicious means—power, money, tricks, violence and even political terrorism. The exposure of the election rigging touched off demonstrations and protest rallies which were swiftly spreading, like surging waves of anger, to cover all areas of South Korea.

While eagerly pushing ahead the militarization of the South Korean economy (during six years since the seizure of power by the Pak Jung Hi clique, the total South Korean military expenditures has risen 2.4 times the figures for the preceding six years), the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique have been intent on introducing foreign monopoly capital into South Korea, from the United States, Japan and West Germany, to begin with, and from any other foreign countries. The introduction of foreign monopoly capital has been promoted under excuses of "modernizing" South Korean society and of "constructing an independent national economy."

The stepped-up inroads of foreign monopoly capital into South Korea, however, have resulted in making the South Korean economy depend more and more heavily upon these creditor-countries. Thus, the debt which the puppet South Korean "Government" owed to foreign countries and which resulted from the introduction of monopoly capital alone, amounted to 1,170,000,000 dollars as of the end of last year.

Owing to the policy of "protecting" comprador capital, production in South Korea is concentrated in the hands of comprador capitalists, driving medium- and small-scale enterprises to their destruction. The acute shortage of funds and lack of raw materials, from which the medium- and small-scale enterprises are suffering, are also factors precipitating their destruction. The average rate of their operation is today lower than 50 per cent.

The heavy burden of taxation and the low rice-price policy, together with the growing import of U.S. surplus agricultural products, are causing an sharp decrease in agricultural production, and thus giving rise to a serious food crisis in the country. As a result, there are today some 1,000,000 food-short families in the country, and more than 60,000 families have left their farm villages.



Kyunghi University students in a clash with puppet police near the university campus on July 3, in opposition to the June 8 rigged "National Assembly" election. Several thousand students staged anti-"Government" demonstrations as universities reopened that day.

The prices of consumer goods jumped in 1966 alone by approximately 20 per cent larger than the figure for the preceding year, and the taxes levied for the supply of funds for military spending went up in 1966 by 60 per cent more than the figures for 1965.

As for South Korean workers, they receive wages no more than one-fourth of their minimum living cost, in spite of the fact that they are forced to work for 12 to 16 hours a day. Thus, the number of the unemployed and semi-employed amounts to 7,000,000 at present, most of whom are homeless.

As the U.S. policy of consolidating South Korea as its military base and its policy of colonial plunder and exploitation are becoming more undisguised, voices demanding their right to existence, democracy, national independence and an early realization of Korea's reunification are rising louder among the South Korean people, and these voices, whenever occasion demands, are translated into an upsurge of struggles against the U.S imperialists and their puppet rulers.

Even according to a conservative survey, during the period between January and May of this year, the number of labour disputes numbered some 130. And it i worthy of note that struggle by workers at U.S. army installations, port facilities, mines and railways, all of them directly related to the execution of the U.S. policy of war, were more fiercely fought than others.

More recently, and still vivid in our memory are the struggles conducted by South Korean students and youths, together with people in other walks of life, against the June 8 rigged "parliamentary election." The massive demonstrations in which they rose up concertedly became a heavy blow to the colonial rule of U.S imperialism over South Korea.

Touched off by a demonstration started in Mokpo City, with the participation of some 10,000 citizens, the truggles denouncing the unjust June 8 election, spread in a few days all over the South Korean areas, and by July 7, these struggles, staged largely in the forms of street demonstrations, protest rallies, and sit-in struggles, were participated in by a total of more than 220,000 people.

Shouting slogans such as: "June 8 election is invalid!" "Punish the prime mover in the rigged election!" "Let's eradicate corrupt politics!" and "The Pak Jung Hi regime, get out of office," the demonstrators developed vigorously their struggles, in defiance of barbarous police uppression.

The South Korean people's struggles against the fake elections were an eruption of their pent-up indignation at the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique, as well as the most pronounced expression of their resistance against the U.S. rule of colonialism in South Korea.

Today, among the South Korean people, there are rising voices demanding Korea's unification at the earliest possible date. This is the more so as the news about daily prospering realities in the northern half of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are carried over to them, and the realistic and just stand held by the DPRK Government for the achievement of national unification is known to them more and more clearly. Thus, it is not accidental that their respect for and adoration of Premier Kim Il Sung as the leader of the 40 million Korean people are also deepening among the South Korean people with every passing day.

When he once visited Japan, a South Korean university professor wrote a note in which he said, praising Premier Kim Il Sung, as follows:

"I have known. I have known at last that the day of Korea's unification we have so long been awaiting, is not so far away as we thought. Yes, the day is sure to come out of darkness and in the not so distant future the long-awaited day when this river and that mountain, everything in our Korea will be alive, with energy not yielding to anything, with all the people there, who have so great a leader as Premier Kim Il Sung as their leader, and whose hearts are filled with respect for and adoration of the Premier, will be able to live together in promised happiness."

Crossing their legs, hands on their pale faces, shabby, haggard people sit much tired to sell their blood on the street before a hospital. Without any job to earn bread, many South Korean people sell their blood, to support their family.

At OLAS Meet

Chief Korean Delegate Calls For Anti-U.S. United Struggle

Yoon Ki Bok, leader of the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the First Latin American Solidarity Conference (OLAS), declared that all the anti-imperialist forces in Asia, Africa and Latin America should unite firmly, direct the spearhead of struggle against the U.S. imperialists everywhere, disperse their forces to the maximum by dealing heavy blows to them in all areas and on all fronts of the world and bind them hand and foot in all places where they set foot so that they may not act arbitrarily, thus accelerating the final fall of the U.S. imperialists.

He said this in his speech at the conference. Yoon Ki Bok continued to say:

This conference in Havana is of momentous significance in strengthening the militant solidarity of the anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. revolutionary forces in Latin America and further advancing the ever mounting revolutionary movement of the peoples in this area.

Defining the struggle of the Latin American people, he said:

The heroic Cuban people, under the leadership of Comrade Fidel Castro, took up arms and overthrew the Batista dictatorial regime, the faithful stooge of the U.S. imperialists. Thus Cuba became the first country to break off the chains of subjugation to U.S. imperialism in Latin America.

The speaker further declared: Today, under the impact of the Cuban revolution, the storm of revolutionary struggle against the U.S. imperialists' domination and the domestic fascist dictatorial regime is sweeping the whole of the Latin American continent with greater force than ever before and the armed people with unshakable confidence in victory are waging a heroic, bloody struggle against the enemies in Venezuela, Bolivia, Guatemala, Colombia and many other countires.

Declaring full support to the Latin American people in their struggle against U.S. imperialism, he pointed out:

The U.S. imperialists' aggression on Vietnam is agression on Vietnam is not only against the Vietnamese people but against the socialist camp and a challenge to the national liberation struggle and a menace to peace in Asia and the world.

Condemning the U.S. imperialists as the No. 1 enemy of the peoples of the world, Yoon Ki Bok continued to say about the prevailing situation in Korea.

He warned the U.S. imperialists against their reckless provocative acts in Korea, saying: If the U.S. imperialists, oblivious of the lesson of the past Korean War, ignite a war again in Korea, the Korean people rallied as one around respected and beloved leader Premier Kim Il Sung will annihilate the aggressors at one blow and accomplish the sacred cause of liberating South Korea and reunifying the country.

Growing Support of Japanese People for Koreans' Campaigns for Repatriation

In opposition to the unilateral Cabinet decision that the present Koreans' repatriation agreement should be terminated as from Nov. 12 of this year, a decision to which the Japanese authorities are clinging, as a fait accompli, to destroy the eight-year humanitarian undertaking, representatives of many Japanese political and social organizations have vigorously been staging movements to petition that the Government extend the repatriation agreement for another year as it is, by cancelling its unlawful decision.

Such petition movements were launched on Aug. 11 by 200 representatives dispatched from the Kanto districts.

Representing the Sumida Branch of the Metropolitan Teachers' Union, the Sumida Ward Assembly and the Metropolitan Headquarters of the Japan-Korea Association, a group of petitioners came up to Tokyo and made a round of visits to the authorities concerned.

A 25-men petition group representing the Kiryu Municipal Assembly, the Ohta Municipal Assembly and the Takebayashi Municipal Branch of the Japan-Korea Association, as well as democratic organizations and trade unions—all in Gumma Prefecture—also visited that day the Government authorities and demanded the unamended extension of the Koreans' repatriation agreement.

Also visiting the authorities concerned that day were some 30 representatives of the Saitama Prefectural Council of Trade Unions of Japan and of the Warabi Municipal Assembly.

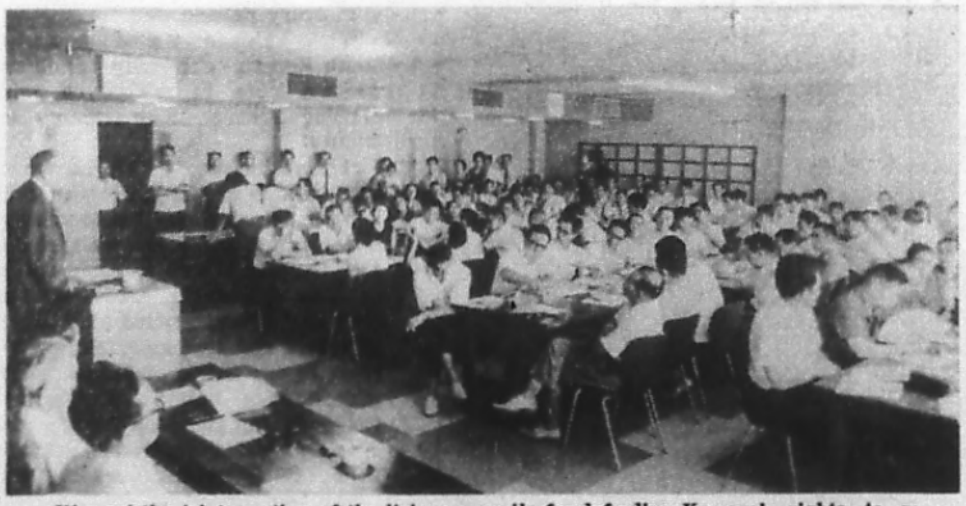
Representatives dispatched from the Santama districts were those of the Kita-Tama Branch of the Metropolitan Teachers' Union and of the Santama Chapter of the New Japan Women's Association.

Representing progressive Japanese poets, Sotokichi Kusaka, Secretary-General of the All-Japan Poets Congress, visited that day the authorities concerned and strongly demanded that the Government cancel its decision on the abrogation of the Koreans' repatriation agreement.

Some 50 Japanese people representing seven municipal assemblies and social and trade union organizations in Kanagawa Prefecture visited also that day the Government authorities concerned and strongly demanded that they extend unconditionally the agreement on the repatriation of Koreans in Japan to their home country. These assemblies and organizations included: The Yokohama Municipal Assembly; the Kanagawa Chapter of the Japan National Railways Trade Unions; the Kanagawa Prefectural Association of the Medium- and Small-Enterprisers, and the Sagamihara Municipal Branch of the All-Japan Trade Union of Employees at the U.S. Forces Bases in Japan.

Earlier, on Aug. 8, representing the Ohgaki Municipal Assembly in Gifu Prefecture, Choshiro Nozaki, vice-Chairman, and three other members, of the assembly had interviews with officials of the Japan Red Cross and of the Ministry of Health and Welfare, and with Sunao Sonoda, vice-Speaker of the House of Representatives, and strongly demanded that they guarantee the right of Koreans to repatriation. They handed to them copies of the resolution, adopted by their assembly in this March, demanding unamended extension of the Koreans' repatriation agreement.

On Aug. 4, a 6-man delegation representing political parties and social democratic mass organizations, as well as trade unions in Hyogo Prefecture, met with Sunao Sonoda, Lower House vice-Speaker, and with Isaji Tanaka, Justice Minister, and with several other competent Government officials, and demanded that they take measures to cancel the Cabinet decision.



View of the joint meeting of the liaison councils for defending Koreans' rights to repatriation and democratic and national education in Japan. Represented at the meeting, held on Aug. 11 at the 1st Lower House Members Hall in Tokyo, were 140 Japanese political and social and democratic organizations.

Gala Reception Given in Honour of Foreign Delegates

View of the reception given by Han Duk Su, Chairman of the CHONGRYUN Central Standing Committee, in honour of the foreign guests who participated in the 13th World Conference Against A-H Bombs (Aug. 3, at the Korean Hall)

Chairman Han Duk Su of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, on Aug. 3 gave a reception at the Korean Hall in honor of the delegations and delegates from various foreign countries and international organizations to the 13th World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs.

The reception was given on the fifth floor of the Korean Hall situated in the very heart of Tokyo, the capital of Japan.

Foreign guests included: Masaharu Hatanaka, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Japan-Korea Association; Rafael Polanco, leader of the Cuban delegation; D. Melaika, leader of the Algerian delegation; Demba Diallo, delegate from Mali; Pedro Sastre, delegate from Uruguay; Dr. E. Manrique from Puerto Rico; Prof. Henri Van Regemorter, delegate from France; Mrs. Esther Brinch from Denmark; a delegation from the Tri-Continental Peoples' Solidarity Organization; and a delegation from the Peace Council of Religionists of the World.

Also present were the host, Chairman Han Duk Su of the CHONGRYUN CSC, vice-Chairmen and members of the CHONGRYUN CSC, and members of the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the 13th world conference against nuclear bombs.

Czechoslovak Com. For Afro-Asian Solidarity Supports

The Czechoslovak Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity sent a telegram to the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGRYUN) in its struggle against the sinister machinations of the Sato Government to unilaterally abrogate the Agreement on the Repatriation of the Korean Citizens in Japan, block Koreans' return to their fatherland—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—and high-handedly trample underfoot their democratic, national rights.

The People's Korea
Published every Wednesday by Chosun Shinbosa
Office: 5, Tsukudo Hachiman-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan
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